

APRIL 1920

57.05
45
52

• THE • AMERICAN • SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

GENERAL LIBRARY
APR 9 1920
UNIV. OF MICH.



TRAVEL NUMBER



The Liberty National Bank of New York

Capital \$5,000,000.00
Surplus 5,000,000.00
Undivided Profits 1,800,000.00

MANUFACTURERS, merchants and exporters
are invited to avail themselves of the facilities
of our Foreign Department.

This department is particularly well equipped to
handle business with the Scandinavian countries.

OFFICERS

HARVEY D. GIBSON, *President*

DANIEL G. REID.....VICE PRESIDENT	SIDNEY W. NOYES.....VICE PRESIDENT
ALEXANDER V. OSTROM..VICE PRESIDENT	MAURICE F. BAYARD....VICE PRESIDENT
CHARLES W. RIECK....VICE PRESIDENT	FREDERICK W. WALZ.....CASHIER
ERNEST STAUFFEN, JR...VICE PRESIDENT	FREDERICK P. MCGLYNN..ASS'T CASHIER
JOSEPH A. BOWER.....VICE PRESIDENT	THEODORE C. HOVEY.....ASS'T CASHIER
BENJAMIN E. SMYTHE..VICE PRESIDENT	LOUIS W. KNOWLES.....ASS'T CASHIER
JAMES G. BLAINE, JR...VICE PRESIDENT	RAYMOND G. FORBES.....ASS'T CASHIER
JOSEPH S. MAXWELL....VICE PRESIDENT	DANFORTH CARDOZOASS'T CASHIER
GEORGE MURNANE.....VICE PRESIDENT	EDWARD J. WHALEN.....ASS'T CASHIER

NORWEGIAN ADVISORY BOARD

CHR. BONGE, Bergens Kreditbank, Bergen.	KR. JEBSEN, Bergens Privatbank, Bergen.
S. E. DAHL, Centralbanken for Norge, Christiania.	VIKTOR PLAHT, Andresens Bank, Christiania.
G. K. HEGGE, Den Norske Creditbank, Christiania.	

Cable Address: NORMARINE

Telephone: BROAD 3265, 3266

NORWEGIAN MARINE- & TRANSPORT- INSURANCE CO.'S FOREIGN BRANCH, Ltd.

U. S. MANAGER: P. A. KJEVE

GENERAL AGENTS: TALBOT, BIRD & CO.

50 BEAVER STREET

NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1865

Francis A. Donaldson & Co.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Fire, Marine, War, Liability, Compensation, Automobile, Bonds

NEW YORK OFFICE

57-59 William Street

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

203 Walnut Place

INSURANCE NOTES

SEEK ANGLO-SAXON MODELS

At a recent meeting of the Northern Pool for Aircraft Insurance, held in Copenhagen, a system was worked out by which the Pool will be made into an Institute, to perform the same services for aviation as the English Lloyd and similar institutions do for marine insurance. Experts will be sent to England and America for the purpose of trying to obtain the largest possible uniformity in the treatment of matters pertaining to aviation.

NEW DANISH FIRM

Pax Reinsurance Company was recently organized in Copenhagen with a capital of 1,000,000 kroner, of which 25% is paid in. The capital will be increased by subscriptions to 2,000,000 kroner.

INSURANCE MAN LEADING SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION

Mr. S. A. Lovén, administrative director of the Fylgia and Valkyrian insurance companies of Stockholm, is leading an ethnographical and zoological expedition to the volcano Mount Elgon and surrounding districts, on the boundary between East Africa and Uganda and northeast of the Victoria Nyanza.

INSURANCE BUSINESS IN FINLAND

The oldest Finnish fire insurance companies have decided to take up also marine insurance. With the return of peace, the insurance companies of Finland will undoubtedly play an important part in the work of restoration and will probably reach out for international business before long.

POULSEN & COMPANY

INCORPORATED

43 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

General Insurance Brokers

MARINE (HULL, CARGO, FREIGHT, WAR)

FIRE

AUTOMOBILE

LIABILITY

BURGLARY

PHONE, JOHN 2510-2511

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

MR. LAMMERS RETIRES

Mr. Aage Lammers, for the last 28 years managing director of Norge Insurance Company, Ltd., Drammen, has retired. His successor is Mr. Johs. Thv. Thomassen, for the past ten years managing director of Trondhjem Insurance Company.

NEW SWEDISH INSURANCE COMPANY

The Reinsurance Company Vala was recently formed in Göteborg for the transaction of life insurance. The capital may be at least 500,000 kronor and not above 1,500,000 kronor, with the right to operate in foreign countries.

MERGER OF DANISH COMPANIES

The Pension Insurance Institution, organized in 1917 with a capital of 1,000,000 kroner, fully paid up, was merged with the Danish Pension and Life Annuity Society, formed in 1917 with a capital of 1,000,000 kroner, of which 25% is paid in.

FIRE PREVENTION IN DENMARK

A strong movement has been organized in Copenhagen, and is rapidly spreading into the country districts, for the prevention of fires with resulting loss of life and property. Co-operation is sought from all societies, institutions, fire departments and insurance companies, from the Government and from scientific institutions. Fire losses in Denmark last year amounted to about 50,000,000 kroner. One object of the movement is to reduce by effective preventive measures the rate of fire insurance. Several large meetings have been held, and a central committee has been formed.

STOCKS AND BONDS SCHMIDT & DEERY

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of
New York

CURB SPECIALISTS

Main Office
30 BROAD STREET
Phone, Broad 1776

Up-town Office
319 FIFTH AVENUE
Phone, Murray Hill 6549

Philadelphia, Pa.
628 WIDENER BUILDING
Phone, Walnut 4080

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Oplandske Kreditbank

HAMAR, NORWAY

General Banking Business Accounts Opened

Bills, Cheques, and other Documents
collected at favorable rates

Deposits received at highest interest

FINANCIAL

*Notes About Issues in the Financial World
Most Interesting to Readers of the Review*

ENORMOUS GROWTH OF BANKING IN NORWAY

The Ökonomisk Literatur Company in Norway has issued a hand-book of banking for 1919, in which 209 independent banking institutions and 30 branch banks are listed. The aggregate capital of all these banks is 546,000,000 kroner, which is almost ten times the amount of 1912. The deposits have also increased tremendously, being 2,750,000,000 kroner in 1918 against 520,000,000 in 1912. The development has been especially rapid since 1914; every year has, in fact, shown a doubling of the country's banking capital. At the end of 1915 it was about 83,000,000 kroner; at the end of 1916, 174,000,000 kroner; at the end of 1917, 314,000,000 kroner; at the end of 1918, 546,000,000 kroner.

MR. WOLD TO THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK

Mr. Theodore Wold has resigned as governor of the Ninth Federal Reserve District in Minneapolis in order to accept a position as senior vice-president of the Northwestern National Bank. Mr. Wold, who is a native of Iowa, has worked his way up from the bottom of the ladder in banking.

HENSCHEN RESIGNS

After completing thirty years of service in the State Bank of Chicago, Henry Samuel Henschen has resigned his post as Cashier and Vice-President. Depositors will miss his friendly face and counsel in one of America's most crowded banking corridors. Mr. Henschen was born in Brooklyn in 1873. He is identified with many public and social activities and with the Methodist Church. He is well known as an after dinner speaker of rare wit, is Treasurer of the Chicago Academy of Science and the John Ericsson Memorial Commission, and member of the Chicago Bar Association, Union League Club, and Bankers' Club. From 1909 to 1914 he was Swedish Vice Consul. Mr. Henschen is too young to retire from active business life, and we expect him soon to assume new responsibilities. As Cashier he is succeeded by Austin J. Lindström, born in Moline, Ill., in 1881, who came from Rock Island to join the staff of the State Bank two years ago.

THE NEW SCHOOL

Many New York banks are recommending to their employees the graduate courses in the theory of finance offered by The New School of Social Research. For example, Mr. Wolman's lectures on "Elements of Statistics," and Mr. Adams' "Federal Taxation" are given in the evening hours. These courses are likewise interesting to students of economics from the Scandinavian countries. The New School goes back to the methods of the old medieval universities in being controlled by the Faculty.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION

Few free information pamphlets are so solid and serviceable as those recently issued relative to railroad legislation by the Equitable Trust Company of New York. In "Proposed Railroad Plans,"

"Railroad Bills Now Before Congress," and "Analyses of Esch and Cummins Railroad Bills," banker or layman can in a few minutes clarify his vision and judgment of the whole intricate proposition.

A 9% BOND

A. B. Leach & Co. have recently called our attention to bond yielding 9% which seems to be soundly insured. This is the Rock Island, Arkansas, and Louisiana First 4½ series of 1934, formerly selling at 96 but recently as low as 61. It is a first mortgage bond guaranteed by a large system.

LULEÅ FOLKBANK

There are some banks in Sweden which are resisting the prevailing tendency toward consolidation. Consul Gustaf Groth of Luleå has recently purchased controlling interest in the Luleå Folkbank in northern Sweden with the purpose of keeping that bank independent.

STUDYING AMERICAN TELEPHONES

Mr. Hultman, the director of Swedish telephones, has returned home from America after a study of our automatic and semi-automatic exchanges and the methods of dealing with our larger telephone traffic. It is reported that he has made observations also on how several conversations are conducted on the same line, and on the economic organization of our telephone system.

BALL BEARINGS IN FREIGHT CARS

The S. K. F. Ball Bearing Company has recently experimented with the use of ball bearings in a thousand wagons carrying iron ore on the State railway from Gällivara to Luleå. The result is pronounced to be economical, demonstrating a saving of power. . . . The other considerable Swedish ball bearings company, Nordiska Kullager, has recently formed a chain of subsidiary companies in France, England, and Holland, in association with local financiers and manufacturers.

"WHAT SWEDEN CAN DO"

The above is the title of a valuable handbook devoting a page each to a large number of Sweden's manufacturing houses. It is issued by the General Export Association of Sweden, Stockholm.

THE OLDEST MINING COMPANY

Stora Kopparberg Bergslag of Sweden, the oldest mining company in the world, is taking up a 30,000,000 kronor loan at 6% issue bonds through Stockholms Enskilda, Skandinaviska Kredit, Svenska Handels, and Kopparbergs Enskilda Banks. The loan is secured by mortgages on properties assessed at 84,000,000 kronor.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR

Sweden's largest private bank, Stockholms Enskilda, showed continued profits for 1919, 11,180,000 kronor, an increase of 2,340,000 kronor over the preceding year. The dividend was advanced from 14 to 15 per cent and over nine million kronor transferred to profit and loss.

OLD PRIVILEGE.

The Long Arm of Service

Not only has the war drawn the great nations of the earth together, multiplying their contacts and mutual helpfulness—its emergencies have created new relations in business and emphasized the interdependence of all the activities of trade and industry.

The line separating banking functions from those of production and distribution has lost much of its sharpness. In response to its customers' needs, the commercial bank has developed machinery and methods for handling many processes beyond the reach of the average business organization.

In dealing with emergency demands for service in export and import affairs, the Irving's Commercial Department approaches the matter from the customer's angle and considers his advantage first. Its wide experience in handling shipments, documents, insurance, warehousing and the like, safeguards the customer's interest at every stage of the transaction.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK



CONTRIBUTORS TO THE APRIL NUMBER

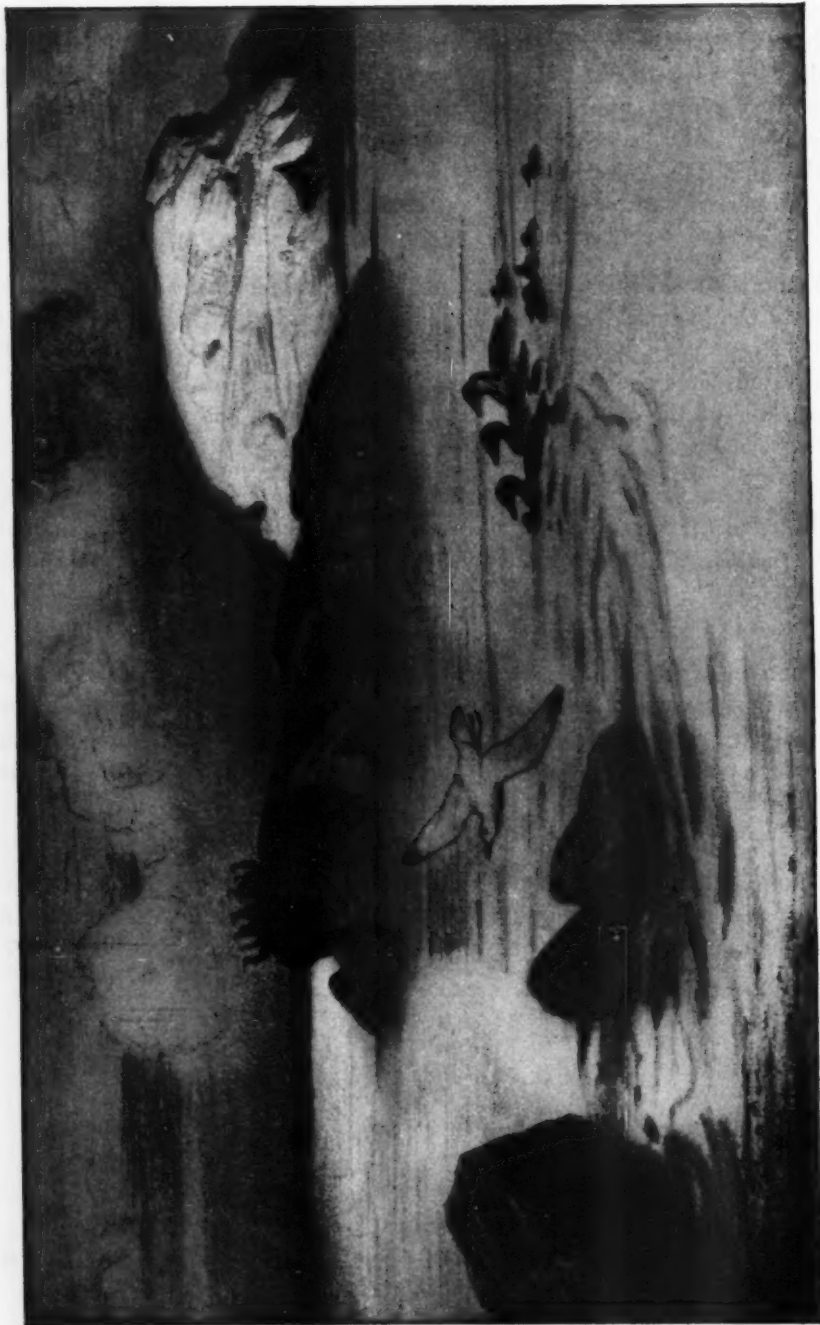
THOROLF HOLMBOE, of Norway, represents that middle ground in art, neither academic nor futurist, which appeals to American art-lovers. His paintings have the freshness and brilliance of the moderns without their excesses. The drawing reproduced today is one of the illustrations to the great three-volume work *Norge* published by Cammermeyer in Christiania. Mr. Holmboe was in New York last year in connection with his exhibition in the Ralston Galleries on Fifth Avenue. It is probable that he will exhibit in this country again in the near future.

VIGGO CONRADT EBERLIN comes of an old Danish family and knows intimately the historic Denmark which is disappearing. He has lived for many years in New York, most of the time as a worker in the New York Public Library, and for a short time as a member of the staff of the Foundation. He has been one of the most active promoters of Danish charities in the city.

BEN BLESSUM is an American artist now living in Norway, where he is a contributor of drawings and articles to the press. His decorations in the Norway Abroad pavilion at the Centennial Exposition at Christiania attracted attention in 1914.

ANDERS ÖSTERLING has recently, at the age of thirty-five, been admitted to the Swedish Academy, one of the youngest men who has ever been so honored. He is a lyric poet of a delicate and mystical type, by occupation a librarian. A few of his poems have been excellently rendered by Mr. Stork in his *Anthology of Swedish Lyrics*.

THOR LANGE, the Danish poet, lived for many years in Moscow as a Russian professor and land-owner, but retained his love for Denmark to the time of his death, which occurred shortly before the World War.



Drawing by Thorolf Holmboe

BIRD LIFE IN BORGVAER, LOFOTEN

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOLUME VIII

APRIL, 1920

NUMBER 4

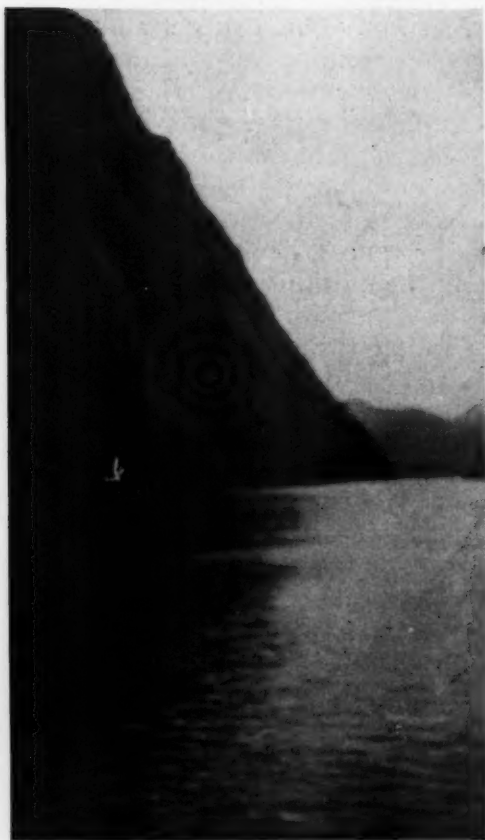
In The Lofoten Islands

THERE are several ways of reaching that wilderness of mountains and innumerable rocky islands called the Lofotens, rising out of Arctic waters west of Norway. One can get stop-over privileges from various lines of steamers running up and down the Norwegian coast. Ours was the most unconventional of all. We left Narvik in an ocean liner, a comfortable oil-burning freighter bound for America with a load of Swedish ore. The captain dropped us at about ten in the evening outside of Svolvær and continued on his long voyage. Baedeker says that food and sleep in the Lofotens must be regulated, not by the clock, but by the time-tables of the steamers, which are as likely to arrive at three in the morning as at three in the afternoon. Although we had partaken of a sumptuous farewell supper on shipboard at nine-thirty, we found that our landlord had a banquet prepared for us in Svolvær at ten; only after protest could we persuade him to put the entertainment forward another hour.

There was no night, no darkness for us in the Lofotens. We were up betimes visiting the various rocks upon which the houses of Svolvær are perched, by means of one those little dragon-beaked rowboats seating apparently any number of passengers, who tumbled in and carelessly entrusted their fate to boys or ferrywomen. When we approached one of these boats it seemed scarcely seaworthy in that tempestuous harbour. We stepped cautiously from the rock and took our seats. We were surprised to find that we were followed by three other passengers, including a woman going to market with her bag; then came a grocer's boy with his package; a basket of fish was thrown into the bow. The unsmiling ferrywoman, presumably a widow of the sea's annual toll of Lofoten fishermen, was not satisfied with her cargo until a score of passengers had placed themselves in this diminutive craft. Among other places of interest at Svolvær we visited the home and mother of Gunnar Berg, the brilliant young artist of the

Lofotens whose career was cut short near its beginning, and whose signed works it is now almost impossible to purchase.

A day's experience in the Lofotens is brimful of wonders. At noon we were far from Svolvær, cruising along the "bird rocks." In some places the mountain side was scarcely visible, so thick were the thousands of ducks perched upon it. After a rifle shot from the engineer, the sky was clouded with them and our ears deafened with their shrieks. Later that same afternoon we were cruising up the chasm of the Raftsund past ravines filled with midsummer snow and the two *varder* erected high up on a mountain summit by William Hohenzollern. We anchored in the cold twilight of the Trolld Fjord; the siren of our boat was answered by reverberating echoes from the glooming mountains which seemed to oppress us from every side. Our



THE LOFOTEN ISLANDS RISE, SHEER AND FOR-
BIDDING, OUT OF THE SEA



A CRUISE AMONG THE FJORDS



SVOLVAER, BUILT ON A FEW ROCKS BETWEEN THE MOUNTAINS AND THE SEA.
CAN YOU SEE THE 'TWO LOVERS' ROCKS?



SVOLVAER, A METROPOLIS OF THE LOPOTEN ISLANDS



MOUNTAINS AND MIST

exercise was a scramble up to the Troldfjordvand, a frozen lake into which the glacier descends from the Troldtinder.

A young Swedish geographer who accompanied our party expressed his disapproval of the Lofotens, "They are so inexact, so impossible to measure!" Certainly they are a more sympathetic environment for the dreaming poet and painter or the adventurous fisherman. Nature seems to have been angry or impatient when she reached the Lofotens, and in this confusion of mountains and sea created an example of that chaos of the Creation described in the Old Norse Poetic Edda.

By Ford to the Churches of Gotland

By a Staff Correspondent

"AFTER SICILY," said a much-traveled New York woman of the world returning from her first visit to Sweden, "after Sicily, take me back to Visby and the Island of Gotland." While I have never been to Sicily, my wife knows it well, and she, no less than I, succumbed to the spell of the island in the Baltic. There



CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF POINTING OUT THE ROAD. A GESTICULATING GOTLAND FARMER TRUE TO TYPE WITH HIS BUSHY SIDE WHISKERS

are few great joys without their accompanying pain. The approach to Gotland is not a particularly pleasant experience. One must make the voyage by night in a small steamer over an uneven sea, but when the passenger comes on deck shortly before seven in the morning to watch the approach to Visby, its walls, houses, and ruined churches silhouetted against the sky, all cares, mental or physical, are quickly forgotten and the mind is absorbed with curios-

ity for all the new experiences which await the visitor as long as he remains on the island.

Visby itself has already been chronicled in this REVIEW, and if our contributors do their duty our readers will return many times in the course of the years to this historic town. No wonder that it is called the "City of Ruins and Roses," for roses thrive in Visby and bloom perennially against its ruined walls. In spite of its desolation, Visby is not dead; the narrow streets, often on steep hillsides, are filled with attractive shops, bustling and yet tranquil. The old cathedral is still intact. But almost everywhere one goes he sees down the street the crumbling walls of some one of the eleven churches in which the Hansa traders of the Middle Ages worshipped: Saint Clemens and the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, Our Lord and Lars, Saint Olof, Karin, too, Saint Gertrude Chapel, Hans and Pers, have crumbled, together



BEFORE THE START, AN EARLY LUNCH IN BURMEISTER'S GARDEN AT VISBY

merchants of Lübeck and Dantzig. The people of Visby have always trembled in fear of their near neighbor, Russia, and in their sympathies are probably to this day what we would call "pro-German." The Germans departed long since, as well as Valdemar, the Dane, with his tribute of gold and precious stones. The rose of Visby blooms on for an unambitious population who "pursue the even tenor of their way." Eleven churches are open to the elements and have been rehallowed, let us hope for-

with Saint Göran and Saint Nicholas. Before the foundations of these churches were laid, merchants from Byzantium and Arabia had left behind them in Gotland the oriental coins unearthed there in such abundance. In their choirs throngs of monks and Crusaders celebrated mass. After they departed, in the Middle Ages, came the rich



OUR CHAUFFEUR PLACATING A FIERY GOTLAND STEED. EVERY TIME WE APPROACHED A LOAD OF HAY WE WERE FORCED TO STOP, CAJOLE THE FARMER, AND LEAD THE HORSE PAST THE FORD



WHERE THE BALTIC SHORE PROMENADE PASSES THE NORTHERN WALLS OF VISBY



THE BURMEISTER HOUSE IN VISBY. HEADQUARTERS OF THE GOTLAND TOURIST ASSOCIATION AND OCCUPIED BY A MUSEUM AND RESTAURANT. A GERMAN MERCHANT LIVED HERE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. IT IS NOW OWNED BY THE CITY

ever, as museums of the State. Their walls are full of surprises, winding corridors which take one up to moss-covered parapets with unexpected views of the city walls and the Baltic. The antiquarian can devote a day or a month to any one of them.

We forsook Visby, however, this afternoon to make a tour of some of the parish churches still in good preservation. For the capital city is by no means all there is to see in Gotland; the island is the largest in the Baltic, roughly seventy miles long and thirty wide. The rich farming landscape is fairly studded with church towers. We enjoyed an early lunch in Visby in the sunny garden of the old Burmeister House, where our chartered Ford and its driver, a quick and efficient young Gotlander, came to fetch us. He knew his business and wasted no time on the road. Polhem, one of Sweden's greatest mechanical geniuses, was born in Visby, and I predict a future for our handy young chauffeur.

We whisked up the narrow streets and out through one of the city gates and were soon enjoying the flat, fertile farming country of the interior, with its fields of rye and oats, well-regulated irrigating ditches, woods, and pastures. The roads of Gotland, though good, were not built of a width for many touring cars; the Ford, however, took them cheerfully. It was not long before, a few kilometers east of Visby, we drew up in front of our first parish church at Endre. This compact little edifice of stone now exhibits the influence of the Gothic style, but some of its rounded arches give away the secret of an earlier Norman origin. The rector and his family were eating their dinner, and the



ENDRE VILLAGE CHURCH. COULD FARMER'S HEART DESIRE
A MORE HARMONIOUS PLACE TO WORSHIP?



THE RUINED WALLS OF ROMA ABBEY FOUNDED BY THE CISTERCIANS IN 1164

voices inside sounded like a wedding feast, drowning the noise of my knocking at the rectory door. Therefore we did not get the key nor see the beautiful altar chest with its pictures well carved in oak, nor the old sandstone baptismal font. We admired the portals and tarried by the roadside to pick a

little collection of the flowers for which Gotland is also famous. The island is the Eldorado of Swedish botanists. It is especially rich in orchids. Its flora is supposed to be the heritage of long-forgotten times before even the traders came from Araby, when the land had a different climate from now. Some years it is possible to pluck roses almost until Yuletide.

There are said to be seven forms of plant life found in Gotland which are wholly lacking in the rest of Sweden; for the benefit of botanists, here are their names: *Lactuca quercina*, *Tragopogon crocifolius*, *Ranunculus ophioglossifolius*, *Arabis gerardi*, *Orchis laxiflora*, *Tofieldia calyculata*, *Calamagrostis varia*—for botanists, and for Swedes. Every Swede knows the Latin names of the flowers.

On our way to the next church, at Ekeby, we took the wrong road and were obliged to ask directions of a native farmer. The Gotlander is a characteristic type, stolid and politically conservative and given to a growth of side whiskers which make his appearance quite as unmistakable as that of a menonite or a Dunkard. This gentleman regarded our advent by automobile as an event of transcending importance, became declamatory, and gesticulated violently in



THE PORTAL OF DALHEM, ONE OF EARTH'S MOST BEAUTIFUL CHURCHES



THE BELL STILL RINGS FOR FUNERALS FROM THE RUINS OF BARA CHURCH, ALTHOUGH THE CHURCH ITSELF HAS NOT BEEN USED SINCE THE FIFTEEN HUNDREDS



THE CROSS BY THE ROADSIDE NEAR DALHEM CHURCH, SUPPOSED TO MARK THE SITE WHERE A PARSON, IN THE MIDDLE AGES, BROKE HIS NECK CLIMBING A FENCE

his effort to point out the right road. Every time we approached a load of hay on which were usually a Gotland man and woman, we were forced to stop while our driver cajoled the farmer, placated the prancing steed, and led him with gentle words past the Ford.

Our last visit of the day was to the ruined abbey church of Roma, founded by the Cistercians in 1164, which we approached up an avenue of trees planted presumably by the good monks long ago. Happy the monks who dwelt on Gotland in the days of its prosperity when, according to the ballad,

The Gotlanders weigh gold with twenty pound weights,
And play with the choicest gems,
The pigs eat out of silver troughs,
And the women spin with golden distaffs.

No more than the flora can the churches of Gotland all be collected in a single afternoon. Many expeditions by Ford await the tourist and his camera.

We were content with seeing the towers of Eke church and drove on to the ruins of Bara, where we passed a pleasant half hour climbing and digging, taking pictures, and plucking flowers and berries. The bell still rings for funerals from Bara Church, although the building itself has not been used since the 1500's.

On the way to Dalhem, queen of parish churches, we passed in the distance Hörsne with its Romanesque tower. At Dalhem we obtained the key from a little girl at the rectory. Dalhem has recently been thoroughly restored after designs by the Swedish etcher and artist, A. H. Hägg. The critic Brunius calls it "the most glorious church in all Gotland." In the course of restoration, traces were found of much earlier church buildings dating back apparently to a time when the rest of Sweden was worshipping Thor and Odin. Paintings long plastered over have been uncovered and other new paintings and windows provided, which make the church a perfect place of worship. The present structure is late Romanesque. Among the interesting objects in the church is a stone from the 1100's depicting a parish priest, Nicolaus, in an attitude of prayer to Our Lord; around the border is a Latin inscription declaring that "Nicolaus flourished with honor on the earth; now the joys of paradise are opened to our pastor." A cross by the roadside some rods from the church is supposed to commemorate another pastor, who was released from this life by an unfortunate accident, when he broke his neck climbing a fence.

The tower of Dalhem is lofty and provided with many galleries from which one can look out far over the countryside of Gotland. From the highest of these, well above the bells, one can count by turning in a circle towards the horizon and searching each clump of forest, the towers of no less than sixteen churches.

Denmark's Old Merchant Mansions

J. P. Jacobsen, in *Niels Lyhne*, describes an old merchant mansion in a provincial town. In the parlor with its inlaid furniture from the time before Napoleon, its vast expanse of mahogany tables and architectural consoles, its square-paned windows draped with filmy white net "like the curtains of a bridal bed for Corydon and Phyllis," generations of Claudis had rested and enjoyed the good things of life in the intervals of work in lumber yard and office. This flower-scented haven of comfort drew its sustenance from the region at the other end of the long main building, a region reeking of cheap tobacco, spices, dried codfish, and wet wool, where the master of the house transacted business with peasants and salvage gangs from the Western Sea. Between the two, was the neutral region of hall and office filled with the pungent smoke of sealing-wax, and the whole formed three sides of an enormous court, where people drove in through a wide tarred gateway with skins always spread for drying.

Denmark has many such old merchant mansions, much older than that which formed the model for Jacobsen's description; and he who will turn from the main thoroughfares in a coast town, into one of the side streets leading to the water front, will find himself suddenly transported to surroundings quite medieval. In many of the winding, narrow streets are still found the old *Købmandsgaarde*, the combined mansion and warehouse and business office of great merchants who lived hundreds of years ago. They date from a time when only the nobility were allowed to own landed estates or to live outside the town limits, but when the wealthy merchants consoled themselves by making their town houses as lavish and spacious as their means would allow. The names of these merchant princes are still attached to the houses they built. Many of them were fearless adventurers whose ships braved the dangers of the sea to bring home the products of India and Cathay.

An old folk song tells of two merchants, Anders and Peder Paasche in Randers, whose house boasted fifteen stories topped by a tower covered with shining gold. The poet's imagination may have added a little, but it is a fact that we find many houses with four or five stories, each projecting beyond the one below it, the floors borne up by great oak beams with cunningly carved headpieces. Sometimes only the gable turns toward the street, and the rest of the building extends around a court in the rear. Many are half-timbered, with panels of brick and steep tiled roofs, which have become quite saddle-backed. Sometimes the walls are out of plumb too, but the old buildings are held together by their time-stained oak timbers and stand, in fact, as securely as they have done for hundreds of years, though long since fallen into disuse as too large for modern business requirements.



AALBORG CASTLE IS A FINE EXAMPLE OF THE DANISH HALF-TIMBERED STYLE



EVEN WITHOUT THE SIGN "C. C. ØSTERBYES FARVERIE," THE DARK BLUE CLOTH HUNG OVER THE DOOR WOULD TELL US THAT A DYER LIVED IN THIS OLD HOUSE



AN OLD GAARD IN RANDERS BUILT AROUND A COURT



THIS OLD MANSION IN RANDERS IS STILL IN USE AS A RETAIL STORE FOR GROCERIES AND CIGARS. THE LARGE LOFT APPEARS TO BE CLOSED, AND IS PROBABLY A HEAVENLY PLAYGROUND FOR THE BOYS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD



THE REFLECTOR IN THE WINDOW HERE SHOWS THAT THE LADY WHO LIVED WITHIN WAS CURIOUS AND LIKED TO WATCH THE PASSERSBY IN ITS TINY MIRROR



SAGGING IN THE ROOF AND ALL OUT OF PLUMB, BUT STILL GOOD FOR MANY YEARS IS THIS AARHUS HOUSE



A STAIRWAY TO THE MYSTERIOUS REGIONS OF THE
BACK IN A RANDERS HOUSE



GRAND DOORWAY OF THE HOLY TRINITY HOUSE
IN AALBORG, BUILT IN 1571



NOTE THE DOLLAR MARK OVER THE WINDOWS IN THIS SPLENDID MERCHANT MANSION OF
KOLDING. WILL SOME ONE TELL US HOW IT CAME THERE?

Odense, The City of Odin and Andersen

BY VIGGO CONRADT EBERLIN

Odin himself, so the sagas say, founded Othensve, which means the sanctuary of Odin, more than two thousand years ago, on the island of Fyn. Later the name became Odense, and as such it appears in official documents as early as 987. Odense has many and divers claims to fame. There was the shrine of St. Knud, a place of pilgrimage for eight hundred years. There the first book in the Danish language was written early in the thirteenth century, and toward the end of the fifteenth century, the first printing press in Denmark was established. It was the birth-place of Denmark's most famous son, Hans Christian Andersen, and—but that was many years later—the first Danish city to use gas for illumination.

St. Knud, who gave the town its sanctity in the Middle Ages, was a devout and holy man, who became king of Denmark in 1080. A few years later, in his zeal for religion, he made it a law that every farmer must give the church one-tenth of his produce. The farmers rebelled against the tithe, and after bloody battles the king's army was shattered, and he and his brother were killed, 1086, in the church in Odense, where they had sought refuge. King Knud was afterwards canonized, and in the thirteenth century the beautiful church was built above his grave, which is still considered one of the chief architectural gems of Denmark, surpassed only by the cathedral at Roskilde. It is built of red brick, and is one of the finest examples of the pure Gothic style. From the nave a broad stairway leads down into the vaulted crypt, where the bones of the saint and his brother are exposed to view in glass covered caskets. In the floor, near the resting-place of the saint, is an open well, a holy spring to which the sick made pilgrimages in bygone days to get healed. Another church well worth visiting is Frue Kirke, a beautiful brick structure in the Romanesque style, and even older than the church of St. Knud.

While the pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Knud ceased long ago, another shrine draws many visitors to Odense. It is the birth-place of Hans Christian Andersen, perhaps the only Dane whose name is known and loved in every country on earth. The king of story-tellers was born in poverty, in the little house on Munkemøllestraede, which is now owned by the city and in which is collected everything associated with Andersen's life.

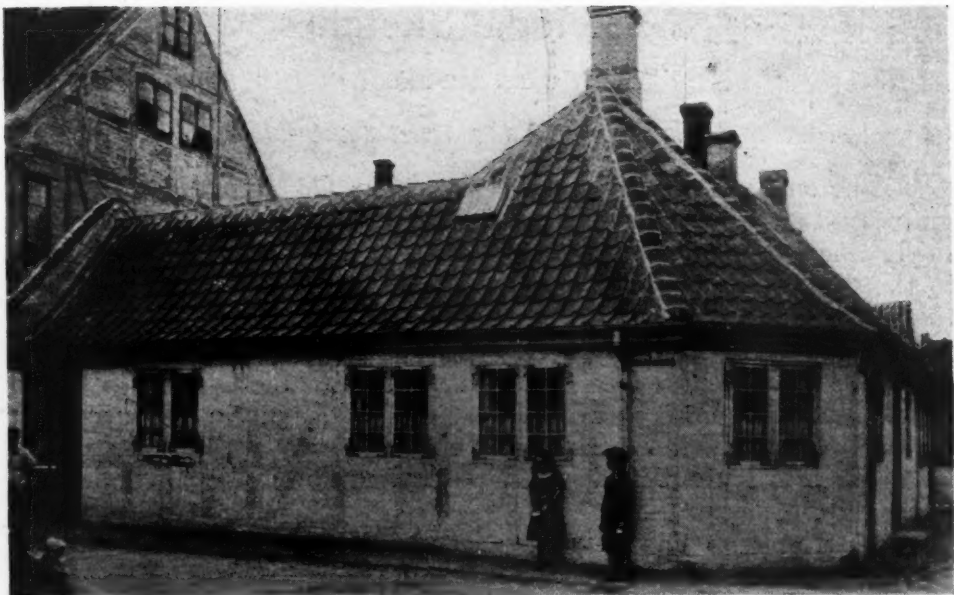
The traveler in Odense must not forget to visit the few remaining houses from the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries. There are not many left, but some of them are beautiful examples of the old timbered mansions.



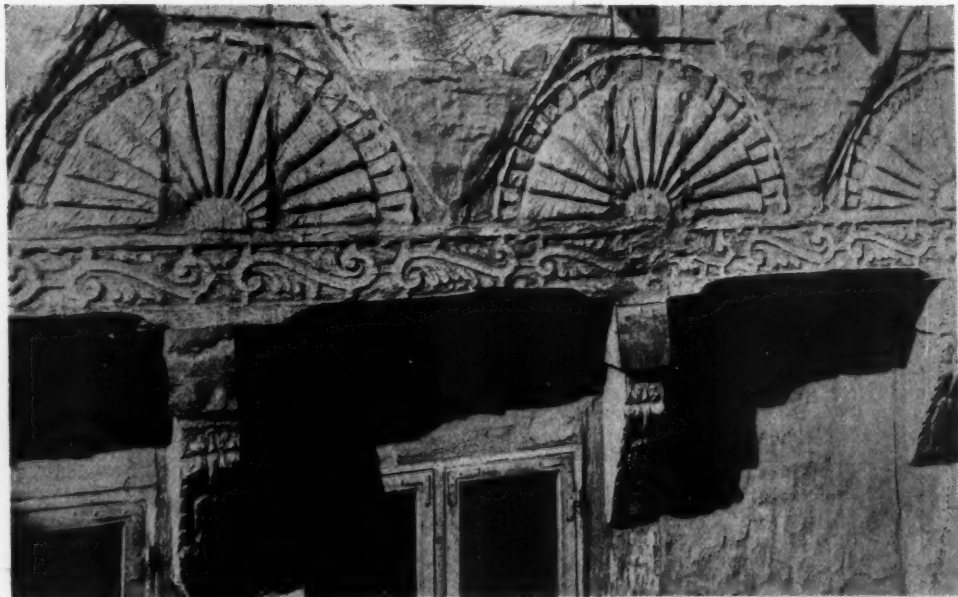
THE STEP-GABLE AND LARGE SQUARE TOWER OF FRUE KIRKE, IN ODENSE, ARE COMMON TO BOTH DANISH AND SKÅNE CHURCHES. THEY WERE IMITATED IN THE BUILDINGS OF THE BALTIC EXHIBITION AT MALMÖ, IN 1914



UNDER THE PURE-LINED ARCHES IN THE CRYPT OF ST. KNUD'S CHURCH, THE BONES OF THE SAINTED KING AND HIS BROTHER ARE AN ATTRACTION FOR THE CURIOUS, AS THEY ONCE WERE FOR THE DEVOUT



A LITTLE BOY AND GIRL HAVE BEEN POSED OUTSIDE THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE GREATEST OF WRITERS FOR CHILDREN. TRADITION SAYS THAT ANDERSEN, WHO UNDERSTOOD THE HEARTS OF CHILDREN SO WELL, WAS NOT FOND OF HAVING THEM ROMPING AROUND HIM



IT WOULD BE RASH TO CONCLUDE THAT A WINE MERCHANT LIVED BENEATH THE ROOF BEAMS ORNAMENTED WITH CLUSTERS OF GRAPES, BUT WE MAY BE SURE THE PRODUCTS OF THE GRAPE WERE NOT BANISHED FROM THIS RICHLY-CARVED HOUSE OF OLD ODENSE

Saetersdal Sketches

BY BEN BLESSUM

With text from the artist's note-book

The sun was low when our slow ship *Dölen* reached Ose, the gateway to the real Saetersdal. There we may see a settlement fairly uncontaminated by modern improvements, and still testifying to the oldtime good taste, originality, and spiritual independence of the peasants of the Saetersdal. There remained, for instance, one or two *stabur* of the ancient pattern, with gallery windows, corner posts, and door-jambs carved in strange and beautiful designs. Though riven and worn by many a winter's storm and many a summer's sun and showers, their weatherbeaten, venerable gray walls still sturdily upheld the verdant roof, where long-stemmed flowers gently nodded in the breeze.

Immense door-slabs—substantial, cheery and welcoming—still lay



ONE OF THE FEW OLD "STABUR" THAT STILL EXIST IN SAETERSDALEN



A TYPICAL FARMHOUSE WITH THE SPREADING TREE ON THE "TUN"

like a broad carpet spread before the doors of the dwellings, which, for all their wrought-iron studs, never were locked upon the stranger. Blue smoke hovered invitingly over the high white chimneys which rose naturally out of the overhanging roofs; yea, even a silvery birch grew virginal and coy, from the sod covering the grimy shop of the blacksmith.

The element of mysticism and superstition without which no rural community in the North seems quite itself was at once evident to any one who had eyes to see, for the protecting cross, half effaced by wind and weather, but still exerting its potent powers against the underground people, the Asgardsrei, and other children of darkness, could still be traced over the door of the houses as well as the stables and the little flour-mill by the brook. Perhaps, thought I, these signs mean nothing to the present generation, but soon I found that the people of the Saetersdal still knew where the elves danced on a summer evening, and the Hulder cattle licked their salt, and I met people who had heard the Fossekall yelling as he brewed his ale in the great giant's caldron down at Aamli, just below the bridge. While painting a study of old Gunvor one day I learned that if the Skomstein people had moved

their mill, which disturbed the noonday nap of the Skomsteinskall, sooner, they would perhaps have lost fewer sheep; for who could deny that after the mill was moved they found no more dead sheep? And who could wonder that the sacrilegious wretch who was so brazen as to break a twig off the sacred tree down at Sanden, near Ose, found his arm withering into uselessness? In fact, I am not so sure myself that Stoffer's *stabur* would not be standing yet instead of being carried away by the sandslide, if he, who had spent some years in North Dakota, had not, after his return, given up what seemed to him the foolish custom of pouring a libation of the year's first brew over the far-reaching roots of the old Bonai pine. For the Saetersdal people still preserve their faith in sacred trees—a relic perhaps of the heathen grove temples.

Valle, the heart and soul of the Saetersdal, is reached by crossing a rather frail bridge over the roaring falls that form an outlet for the broad waters of Flaaren, and following the winding path on the eastern shore of the lake, until we squeeze through a narrow defile at the northern end, and find ourselves suddenly face to face with the lovely



THIS OLD "RÖIKSTOVE" GETS ALL ITS LIGHT FROM ABOVE

parish. This is where St. Olaf read the first mass and so enraged the trolls that they hurled down from the mountains the mighty boulders which we still see scattered about in the valley.

Of course the ruthless paws of progress have destroyed much, but a few relics of ancient days still remain. We may find there the *storstove*, or best room, with its furniture hundreds of years old, the long table, the benches, the



THIS PEASANT WOMAN IN TVEITEN SHOWS THAT SMOKING WAS ONCE COMBINED WITH SUCH WOMANLY PURSUITS AS SPINNING

chairs carved out of a single log, and the grotesquely decorated built-in beds, exactly as those the vikings slept in. On the nearest farm I found, still in daily use, an ancient *röikstove*, the earliest type of dwelling known in Scandinavia. As in the days before the reign of Olaf Kyrre, it had no windows, and all the light came from a square hole in the roof, through which also the smoke from the fire-place in the middle of the floor escaped.

Right above the fire-place, fastened so as to swing freely, was the *gjöije*, from which the kettles were suspended. The *gjöije*, like the upper part of the house, was black with the smoke of centuries. It was formed so as to represent a great serpent with its mouth fiercely gaping. Along the body of the serpent, a great many deep cuts could be seen, the records of weddings that had been celebrated in the house; for it was the custom that, after returning from church, the groom should show his prowess by wielding an axe on the *gjöije*. In this house, the high-seat, too, was still in its place, and in the suffused, smoke-filled light of the room it was indeed not difficult to imagine oneself set back a hundred years in time.

Many a story did I hear, in these appropriate surroundings, of the wild and ruthless men who held sway of yore in Saetersdal. There was the saga of Vonde-Aasmund Rygnestad, for instance, whose home I visited later. This most renowned of champions fought in "the Great

War," as the Thirty Years' War is called, but deserted in Holland, and came home full of landsknecht vices and with his chest crammed with loot, some of which may to this day be seen in his old home. It is said that at one wedding he—like Peer Gynt—abducted the bride, and that his knife settled any controversies that might arise. A tale is told of how a stranger who had been warned not to visit him nevertheless did so and was well received. On leaving, the stranger was foolish enough to mention that a certain man had told him he would not escape with his life, and Aasmund replied: "Well, if such an honorable man has said it, he shall not be made a liar"—whereupon he knifed his guest.

That the savagery of the Saetersdöl persisted down to comparatively recent times is abundantly testified by local tradition and is illustrated by the oft-mentioned custom of the women carrying the shrouds of their husbands along to weddings and other festive gatherings. In this connection it may be worth mentioning that I discovered two men who still retained the ancient and honorable *spir*, a long lock allowed to grow above the forehead and trained to lie behind the ear—a scalp lock in fact, undoubtedly worn to give the opponent something to grasp in an altercation, and if so a fair and chivalric custom. It is told of a champion named Ole Tveiten, who lived a hundred years ago and was both sheriff and member of the Constitutional Assembly at Eidsvold, that on one occasion he got into an argument with a man who wore no *spir*. Tveiten was so incensed at this that he berated the man as a coward, and proceeded to chastise him, until the bystanders had to interfere to prevent a murder.

Even now the leopard has not entirely changed his spots, and the young bucks of the valley will still boast and brag and challenge and strut in the time-honored fashion, though it must be owned that they rarely fight. Even their struttings are confined to Sunday and Saturday nights, when the fiddle drones and the swains and maidens gather on the *leikarvold*, where the swinging skirts and the gleaming shirt-sleeves move in time to the festive *gangar*.

Prelude to "Torches in The Storm"

By ANDERS ÖSTERLING

Translated from the Swedish by CHARLES WHARTON STORK.

*Hail to you, tempest-blown torches, upflaring,
High in the blasts of the wild autumn night,
Fearless of fortune, your fire-crowns wearing!
So man, the warrior should bear him in fight.
Flame never wins to full glory of form,
Save as it wrestles with foes in the storm.
He is no thrall who, a torch in his soul,
Battles with fate toward his ultimate goal.*

Leaving Church at Mora

WOULD you cross the ocean just to see a congregation coming out of church? I would. Not that any cathedral, however grand, would entice me so far, for I sympathize with the unromantic American youth who accompanied me the first time to Cologne; the Minster was the first sight in Europe that visibly impressed his years, and he burst into the following rhapsody: "Well, it is interesting; worth coming all the way from Brussels to see—but not from New York." There are only four churches which would attract me all that distance, and they may be found in the province of Dalarne in the heart of Sweden: Floda, Leksand, Rättvik, and Mora. It is not their architecture which is so appealing; they were plainly built of brick or stone in the Middle Ages to inspire the reverence of a sturdy farmer population. Rather is it the costumes that one goes far to see; and yet not alone the costumes, for there are more exotic habits of dress in the Orient, but the combination with a congregation upon whom they sit harmoniously, a people in whom rock-ribbed physique, steadfastness, kindliness, and native intelligence combine to produce a dominant race who, unlike our less imaginative Puritan



A STERLING MORA TYPE



A YOUNG PARISHIONER



DISCUSSING THE DEPARTED

forebears, insist on enjoying their fondness for color and the romantic associations of ancient traditions in dress.

The Floda peasant is the least harmonious, the most barbarous and luxurious. The low-brimmed checkered bonnet which the women wear in the fields is almost as large as a milk-pail. Their skirts are bordered with embroideries, and a profusion of carefully worked roses is showered over their holiday garb. The whole produces a feeling of confusion, but the vigorous beauty of the young women is able to carry the load. Leksand is more uniform. It is teeming with a more average type of humanity, as densely populated as Floda is sparse. The old women and the little girls with their simple aprons vertically striped in red, white, and black, and the venerable old men in their blue cloaks, are here the most impressive types, especially on Sunday morning when they pour out from their huge parish church with its Russian tower on the heights above Lake Siljan. Rättvik also, in spite of its fashionable tourist hotel, is not without interest. The Rättvik costume, with its skirt front of horizontal stripes and its trim cockade bonnet, is more like a uniform than a housewife's dress, and is the favorite costume donned at bazaars and masquerades the world over as "Swedish peasant dress." But Mora, in spite of the simple attire of the women, the woolen apron of plain blue or green, and the smaller number of



MRS. ZORN AND MISS LARSSON, WIFE AND DAUGHTER OF TWO OF SWEDEN'S GREATEST ARTISTS, OUTSIDE OF ANDERS ZORN'S GÅRD AT MORA, NEXT DOOR TO THE CHURCH

What heightens by contrast the fascination of the Sunday congregations in the Dalecarlian parishes is the night before, the open-air dance on the village *bana* every Saturday evening. The whirling hundreds at Leksand in their national costume are a great carnival compared to which the quiet party at Mora is a small fancy-dress ball. It is the latter which Zorn has chosen to paint and from the floor of whose

church goers, makes the strongest appeal to the lover of art. Is it because Sweden's greatest painter, Anders Zorn, was born and lived in Mora and that other painters have spent their summers there and given an artistic atmosphere to the whole community? Is it not rather a dreaming quality in the people themselves, manifested in the craving of the old men of Mora for the worth-while essentials of life, and in a certain wistfulness and gentleness of refinement in the eyes of the young women?



BABY IS COMFORTABLE



THREE YOUNG MOTHERS



CURIOUS

bana he has selected his favorite models. Here on an island thickly covered with pine, the surrounding waters reflecting the variegated hues of the Northern summer night, we found the Mora *kullar* and swains dancing out the week-end. We were attracted thither by the subdued notes of violins and the gleam of Chinese lanterns—a foreign element, it may be, but true to Mora in its contribution of spots of red light amid the green of the pine branches. The Mora girl loves the accent of pure red color; she braids her hair with it; she works it into her bodice; it is not mere uniform with her. In the dance there were *kullar* of many types; some were shy, others forward; some laughed quietly, others merely smiled; and there were as many captivating individual experiments in dress, although all doubtless conformed to the time-honored conventions of Mora. We joined the dancers whenever the fiddles struck up the more familiar strain of a waltz, and were refreshed for a time by becoming a part of their happy life, enjoying the harmonious past and present of one of earth's chosen peoples. As Dalarne's own poet sings:

*"Fridolin dances free,
He is filled with the memory
of his sire and grandsire who danced there long
Before to that old melodie.*

*Fridolin dances free—
Your son, and a brave lad he;
He can talk in the peasant style with a churl,
And in Latin to men of degree.
His scythe goes sharp through the harvest's gold,
He is proud of the store that his granaries hold,
Toward the moon's red saucepan he tosses his girl
Like a man of your stalwart mould."*

Dance began in this world as a religious ceremony, when worship and the rhythmic expression of joy were one. Ultimately dance and religion will join hands again in some evolution of human civilization, just as in the Christian Heaven! The Dalecarlians are not a primitive people. They are a highly civilized folk who have been sane enough to stick to the soil, and they have kept both their dance and their religion. It was quite consistent, therefore, to go with them early next morning to church. We visited the sacristy before the service, and saw the old priestly vestments proudly displayed by the parish rector. It was less friendly after the service to stand at the gate with a camera partially concealed, in the attempt to carry away a permanent impression of some of the groups as they came out from their devotions. There were smiling young mothers with their children; boys half-reluctant to leave this sociable gathering; splendid old women whom Rembrandt would have worshipped.

Why?

Danish Version of a Russian Folk-Song

By THOR LANGE

Translated by MORRIS J. GUTTERMANN

*The orb of the day must fade; then why is't lighted?
Why kindle joy that must be soon benighted,
What purpose, mother, if it thus be blighted?*

*The heart is born; it loves, and it embraces
For one brief space—then want and suffering faces,
What profit, mother, what avails its graces?*

*To life begot, against my will—'twas fated
Wasted from grief—by man and God berated
Oh! mother, mother, why was I created?*

Editorial

THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS

It is not a pleasant task for an American magazine which, like the REVIEW, has a wide circle of readers abroad to chronicle the various attacks that are being made on the loyal as well as the disloyal papers printed here in other languages than English. Nevertheless it seems our duty to call the attention of our friends to the bill now before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads entitled "A bill to exclude certain foreign publications from second class mailing privileges, to increase second class postal rates, and for other purposes." The bill seeks to limit definitely the privileges of second class mailing to periodicals printed in the English language "if printed in continental United States."

It is not necessary to convince REVIEW readers that the foreign language press has an important task. Dr. Egan, in his article, "The Question of Language," in our Americanization Number last year, stated the case for the foreign languages so well that it does not have to be done again. He showed how the possession of another language is invaluable as a key to another civilization. Editorially, we have again and again laid stress particularly on the mission of the foreign language press as a means of educating the immigrant in American conditions and citizenship. It is a fact that even those who read English fairly well gain a better knowledge of what happens in their new country as well as in the world abroad from the digests in the weekly or semi-weekly papers in their own language than from the welter of contradictory news in the big dailies.

It is probable that the Senate bill to deprive the foreign language press of second class privileges will be killed in committee, as several other bills of the same purport have been before. We do not believe the American people as a whole desire repressive measures against large sections of loyal citizens, but the constant repetition of such proposals may in time create an atmosphere in which tyranny will thrive.

THE OREGON LAW

Oregon enjoys the unenviable distinction of having passed the first sweeping law directed against the foreign language press. A measure was passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor last January to prohibit the printing, publication, circulation, or sale of any newspaper or pamphlet printed in any language but English, unless a complete and accurate translation appear side by side with the original and in an equally prominent manner. It is claimed by those familiar with the local situation that the law was aimed against one particular paper, but as there is no provision for preventing it from being sent

through the mails, the owners can and probably will move their plant across the Columbia River and mail their publication to Oregon subscribers, even though they can not sell it from the newsstands. Unless the federal bill to bar foreign language papers from second class privileges is passed, the Oregon law therefore fails in the purpose for which it was framed.

What it will do is to hamper the publication of those perfectly innocent Scandinavian and other papers that exist mainly for the purpose of giving immigrants news of their friends in the old country. Naturally, no publisher can afford the expense of translation and double printing of all his advertising and editorial matter in these days of soaring prices, and the papers will either have to print only in English and thus adapt themselves to another public, or they will have to cease altogether.

**VIA SWEDEN
TO RUSSIA** Swedish business men who, as it used to be said of Cecil Rhodes, "think in continents" where others think in provinces, have been quick to realize the importance of Sweden as a place of transit between the West and the East, and are urging upon their government quick action to forestall the absorption of all traffic along the old route via the Kiel Canal to Danzig. As one link with the West, a steam ferry from an English port to Göteborg has been planned, and though the plan has been shelved for a time, it is by no means abandoned. Possibly British interest in it would be stimulated by the perfecting of the eastern link proposed by Director Nordvall at the last meeting of the Swedish-American Foundation.

A steam ferry from some port in Sweden to one on the eastern shore of the Baltic was under discussion before the war, and investigations were made with a view to establishing a route with Baltischport in Esthonia as the terminal, that being the quickest and most convenient gateway to Petrograd. The probability now points rather to a Finnish port, since conditions in Finland are more stable than south of the Gulf, while the element in the new republic that seeks western affiliation would naturally favor the plan. The traffic minister, S. Pohjanpalo, who happened to be in Stockholm at the time of Director Nordvall's address and was interviewed by the Swedish papers, declared that Finland would be enthusiastic for co-operation with Sweden. He said that plans were already on foot for improving the railroads in southern Finland so as to connect the new ferry by broad-gauged trains, via Åbo, Rihimäki, and Viborg, with Petrograd, while the new free ports of Hangö and Helsingfors would facilitate transit trade.

Advocates of the new route point out that even without the expected trade with the West, it would be of tremendous consequence

in connecting Sweden with her eastern neighbors. This would seem self-evident. There is no doubt that the foresight and energy of the Swedes will play a vital part in helping Russia and the smaller Baltic states to that gradual resumption of the pursuits of peace which is their only salvation.

WIRELESS TO SWEDEN

The brilliant success of the Stavanger wireless has stimulated the Swedes to healthy rivalry. The reasons that made for the establishment of the Norwegian-American system, the greater speed and lower rates of the wireless as compared with cables, the direct connection giving sovereign control in war time and freedom from foreign interference or censorship—these reasons are equally vital in Sweden. The greater convenience of the wireless is shown by the fact that Swedish merchants are already to a large extent sending their messages to American cities by way of Stavanger. The time, now that Sweden is anxious to develop her intercourse with the United States, is opportune. An appropriation of 10,000,000 kronor is asked of the government, and it seems likely that this will be granted and that work will begin without much delay. The project is one that has the support of the Swedish-American Foundation.

A TRIBUTE TO HOOVER

It is extremely gratifying to see the admiration felt in Scandinavia and Finland for the work of Herbert Hoover and his coadjutor Magnus Swenson. We find, for instance, in a staff correspondence to the New York World, an interview with the Danish food expert, Professor Holger Möllgaard, whose own work in charge of the successful rationing system in Denmark and now of the food distribution in the plebiscite area of Slesvig gives him especial qualifications for judging the achievements of the American food administrator. "Hoover's work," said Professor Möllgaard to the correspondent, "is the greatest that any living man has done. He has simply saved thousands and then other thousands of people in Europe from starvation. His name must be uttered with thankfulness by all peoples, not least by those from the starving countries, Finland and the Baltic states. . . . The whole system worked perfectly. I saw an illustration of it when Mr. Hoover's friend, Magnus Swenson, who resided in Copenhagen, was in charge of the food administration of the Baltic states. There I happened to work together with the great organization's best man, and saw the gigantic work Mr. Hoover had planned most ably carried out. We in Denmark also owe much to Hoover. In 1918 we had food only for two weeks, but America, or rather Hoover, helped Denmark with supplies, just as he later sent oil cakes to save Denmark's milk production. Herbert Hoover is a man whom Europe, especially Scandinavia, will remember with the utmost gratitude."

Current Events

Sweden

¶ A cable received through the Swedish Legation gives the membership of the new Swedish Government as follows: Hjalmar Branting, prime minister; Baron Erik Palmstjerna, minister of foreign affairs; Professor Östen Undén, minister of justice; Per Albin Hansson, minister of war; Bernhard Eriksson, minister of the navy; C. E. Svensson, minister of the interior; Fred Thorsson, minister of the treasury; Olof Olsson, minister of education; Olof Nilsson, minister of agriculture; Richard Sandler, advisor; Thorsten Nothin, justice of the court of appeals. The new Government took office March 11. The news of a complete Socialist Government, though in itself sensational enough, does not come as a surprise to any one who has been following the current of Swedish politics. The Liberal-Socialist combination under Premier Edén had accomplished that for which it was formed, the sweeping democratization of the suffrage and the consequent reduction of the power of the first chamber. Added to that, it had only a few months ago passed an industrial reform measure of the first importance, namely the eight hour day law. The organs of the two parties have for some time past been discussing a possible separation. It seemed clear that the Socialists must, sooner or later, either form an opposition group to work for their special interests or take over the responsibilities of government, which, as the largest party, they had the right to do. The latter course prevailed. ¶ At the national convention of the party, held in Stockholm in February, a programme was adopted which had as its chief points: socialization by parliamentary means, expropriation of large properties for a fair compensation; the democratization of the courts, free legal defense, the abolition of the death penalty; the disestablishment of the State church; national disarmament with a view to having all necessary international policing done by the League of Nations. The subject of "industrial democracy" according to the English and the Norwegian proposed systems of industrial councils was discussed, but it seemed impossible to reconcile the conflicting opinions. ¶ The strong hand of Branting is evident in the settlement of the metal and iron workers strike which was announced simultaneously with the resignation of the former Government. Both parties have accepted the proposition of the official conciliation commission, and the last groups were to be back at work by March 15. The strike has lasted since the beginning of the New Year, when the eight hour day went into effect. The employers answered with a lockout which went into effect early in February and affected 92,000 men. A general strike was then under discussion, and many unions offered to stand by the metal and iron workers, but evidently more moderate councils prevailed.

Denmark

¶ The approach of the plebiscite united all factions in Denmark in a common desire to get as many Danish Slesvigers as possible back to Denmark and to give them as royal a welcome as warm hearts and open hands could provide. During the last few days special trains and steamers chartered for the occasion rushed 20,000 voters to the first zone. Private individuals and various organizations sent warm clothing and automobiles for the old voters, and well known Copenhagen restauranters served food and coffee free on the boats. Sønderjydske Fond had shipped 8,000 flags, so the cities of Slesvig were flooded with the red and white. In spite of pouring rain and a wind that broke new flag-staffs and tore old hoarded flags, every Danish home floated its Dannebrog, for the first time February 10. ¶ The provision that all who had been born in Slesvig should be entitled to vote proved a disadvantage to the Danes, as it opened the gates for children of German officials, who came in such numbers that they outvoted the returning Danes. Largely for this reason, three out of the four principal cities had German majorities, the happy exception being Haderslev with 5,208 Danes against 3,278 Germans. The poorest showing was in Tønder with 1,030 Danes against 2,447 Germans. The farming districts were compactly Danish, however, some of them very nearly 100 percent, and this gave each one of the four *Amts*, Aabenraa, Haderslev, Sønderborg, and even Tønder a solid Danish majority. The Danish majority for the entire zone was 75 percent, which is claimed to be only 5 percent less than that of 1867, the first election after the conquest and the one on which subsequent language lines have generally been based. ¶ The International Commission sitting in Flensburg has declared the result, so far as the first zone is concerned, to be absolutely final, and has refused to listen to the demands for a regulation of the boundary in favor of Germany which have been voiced in the German press. The result of the plebiscite on February 10 was a shock to the Germans in Flensburg, who had been led to believe that the vote would result in a German victory or at least in a very much closer contest. ¶ Under the protection of the International Commission the Danes were able to carry on a vigorous campaign of education by pamphlets and placards and addresses as well as by arranging tours of Slesvigers to the kingdom, all with a view to giving the voters the facts that had hitherto been withheld from them regarding the political and economic freedom and happiness awaiting them in Denmark. It is noticeable that in both zones there has been a change of sentiment among the working classes in favor of Denmark. ¶ Copenhagen has suffered from a renewal of the influenza epidemic. In the week ending February 10 more than 10,000 new cases were reported.

Norway

¶ A meeting of an absolutely unique character was opened in Calmeyergadens Missionshus in Christiania, January 15. It was a rally of the orthodox forces of the country to find ways and means of combating the liberal tendencies that have been growing within the State church. Deputies came from points as distant as the northern part of Finmarken. The great majority were laymen. They were elected by the free churches and by the numerous voluntary organizations within the State church, including practically all the home and foreign missionary societies. All met on the common ground of asserting the divinity of Christ and the infallibility of Scripture. Among the more than thousand participants were two bishops, Hognestad and Stören, and three professors, Taranger, Hallesby, and Edvard Sverdrup.

¶ The disestablishment of the State church was discussed, and Professor Taranger especially urged that it should be abolished and give way to a free "people's church." Most of the delegates, however, thought that this would result in a loss to the Christian cause as a whole, and favored rather that the orthodox members should assert their rights within the State church, as the representative of the principles on which it was founded. A resolution directed to the government had as its two main points insistence on the right of parishes to influence the choice of their pastor, and the right of parents to withdraw their children from the compulsory religious teaching in the public schools, provided that they arranged for their instruction in religion by other means. Bishop Hognestad stated that parishes would often ask him for an orthodox pastor, but he was unable to satisfy them, as the young men who came out of the university were all saturated with liberalism.

¶ The meeting met, on the whole, but little sympathy in the capital and has been bitterly assailed in the press there, but the stronghold of the orthodox element is in the country parishes, especially in the western districts. The difference between the two tendencies became acute with the appointment, fourteen years ago, of a liberal theologian, Professor Johannes Ording, to the theological faculty of the university, a position which he still holds. It is quite evident that the time has now come for a trial of strength. ¶ The meeting of the prime ministers and foreign ministers of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark at Christiania, February 1 to 4, was apparently called chiefly to discuss action toward the League of Nations, and was followed, on March 10, by the announcement that all three countries had definitely accepted the invitation to become original members of the League. ¶ The treaty giving Norway sovereignty over Spitzbergen was signed in Paris, February 9. The signature for Norway was affixed by Baron Wedel-Jarlsberg, minister to France, whose excellent diplomacy has contributed much to the favorable result.

Books

A SWEDISH VIEW OF RUSSIA.

RYSSLANDS OMDANING. Volume I. and II. Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner. 1917-1918.

Just now the whole world is anxiously watching developments in Russia. Never has a government collapsed so completely as the old regime of the Russian Empire. For months the civilized nations have stood aghast at this unprecedented example of radicalism, terrorism, and chaos. What are the fundamental reasons for this unique spectacle of demoralization, of hopeless internal discord, extraordinary proletarian demands, violence, and murder? If there is *any* excuse for the present outbursts of passion, and if it is not of sudden origin, how long have the revolutionary elements been accumulating, and what are the prospects for the immediate future? What are the typical characteristics of the Russian peasant and the peculiarities of his environment, which have made possible the extremism of to-day? Imagine the ignorance, the superstition which could produce such a sinister, phenomenal fraud as the monk Rasputin!

This is a fair sample of the thoughts and questions which prompted the Swedish publication, *The Remaking of Russia*. For obvious reasons, Sweden has always been keenly interested in the fate of her eastern neighbor—the old Russian danger was superseded in 1917 by another, even more ominous in many respects. With great concern she followed the gradual progress of the condemnatory Russification of Finland during the last century, and her scholars are therefore unusually well qualified to write on this timely subject.

The work before us consists of twenty concise, well-written essays, by eight eminent Swedish specialists, on the history, the geography, and the economic, military, and political conditions of Russia. Five more essays are to be published later. The treatises form a remarkable unity, and are exceptionally illuminating and convincing. Naturally, the deductions are based on first-hand information, in so far as it has been obtainable—one essayist, Rütger Essén, was first connected with the Red Cross in Russia and was later appointed vice-consul at Omsk—and the tone is both sympathetic and dispassionate. Every author is personally responsible for his own contribution, though the idea of the plan as a whole was suggested by the publishers, and except for the mechanical arrangement there has been no editorial normalization. This accounts for slight variations of opinion on some matters, but this is more than offset by the corroboration of essential facts and the freshness of individual freedom of speech and conviction. The text is supplemented by charts, statistics, maps, and illustrations, and is to have a bibliography at the end.

It is a severe indictment of Old Russia that is written on these pages of *Rysslands Omdaning*. At first autocratic by necessity, the government of the Czar knew how to preserve its power from the time of Peter the Great up to 1917, when absolutism received its death-blow. The intervening two hundred years constitute one long succession of arbitrary edicts. Now and then, to be sure, a benevolent ruler appears, who succeeds in pacifying the discontented people for a brief period; at times, and more especially after some national adversity, the authorities become frightened and yield a point to the demands of the peasants; but promises made remain unfulfilled; the number of reforms actually accomplished is disgracefully small, and they seem instituted only for practical, selfish reasons. Governors continue their unscrupulous policies—we need only mention the name of Bobrikoff, Governor of Finland. All enlightenment is carefully checked, and even the Duma, though outwardly a form of popular representation, becomes little more than a legislative farce, so far as any real power of helping the people is concerned. Besides, how could a heterogeneous body

of enthusiasts, inexperienced in parliamentary pitfalls, and many of them grossly ignorant, cope with a trained and firmly established bureaucracy? In the spring of 1914 the Duma was in open conflict with the higher authorities, and whether war had come or not, it is difficult to conceive how the Government could have survived much longer. The writers who were busy white-washing the "holy" Russia in the fall of 1914 will find much food for thought in Dr. Karlgren's history of the Duma.

Owing to her inherent tendencies and her tardy, imperfect industrial development, Russia has remained an agricultural nation. Ninety per cent of her population are engaged in farming, lumbering, trapping, hunting, fishing, and cattle-raising, and only about thirteen per cent of the inhabitants of European Russia live in cities. Our interest, then, centers around the character and surroundings of the Russian peasant.

The native Slav is by inheritance and circumstance a gloomy, fatalistic individual, a slumbering Endymion, lacking in ambition and self-respect. By nature a tiller of the soil with strong nomadic instincts, he has become a vagabond of feeling, a hospitable, submissive, communicative, blindly obedient, and peace-loving creature who can bear enormous suffering and sacrifice up to a certain point; but he represents also a latent elementary power which is "incalculable in its volcanic eruptions." Deeply religious, the Russian has preferred servitude to sin, and has allowed himself to be downtrodden rather than rebel against his superiors. His religiosity has been fostered largely by illiteracy, and his interpretation of tolerance and forgiving love has given rise to some curious manifestations of devotion. For instance, "When a Russian peasant enters a drinking-place, he observes a strange and comical custom of external piety and inherited habits: he first makes the prescribed bows and sign of the Cross before the image of a saint in the corner. Then he is qualified to slake his thirst thoroughly. And how often," writes Alfred Jensen, "have I not seen the faithful Russian making a little sign of the Cross in front of his mouth before lifting the dear vodka-glass to his lips!"

Russia is a land of extremes and paradoxes, and this is nowhere better illustrated, perhaps, than in her religious life and institutions. Although notably rich in large rivers, which yield great quantities of fish, Russia has so many meatless fast-days that her own supply of this food is insufficient to meet the orthodox requirement, and she has to resort to importation. Her State church, built up and formerly governed by the Czar, is a weeping mater dolorosa whose power of attraction is based on a medieval form of asceticism, melancholia, and frequent ponderings on death. The worshipper at this shrine is "happiest when he is sad." Greek Catholicism teaches that physical love is a sin, and yet one class of Russian priests not only *may* marry but *must*. Often deep piety and gross sensuousness go hand in hand, one serving as the agent of the other. Russia has proved to be an unusually productive field for religious humbug of all kinds, for mysterious sects, and nauseating cults. We need only recall the influence of Rasputin. This has been possible because the unsophisticated Russian is prone to believe anything that has the flavor of religion. In general, "The sects represent the brighter aspects of the religious life in Russia; but, on the other hand, there are some that exhibit the most insane and absurd mysticism in union with unnatural moral indulgences—and here we observe how foreign the Russian soul has been to Western culture."

The greatest blame for such conditions must be placed upon the old Government and its hypocrisy and treatment of the common people. All liberal educational movements were hampered by Czarism, the humanitarian work of the Zemstvo institution was blocked repeatedly, and the native was left too poor and weak to lift himself out of the darkness. The technical emancipation of the peasants in 1861 was really the beginning of a systematic oppression of the farmer, for from that time on the Government could get at him personally. The ludicrous system of apportioning land, by which the same peasant might be given several small strips of land in as many differ-

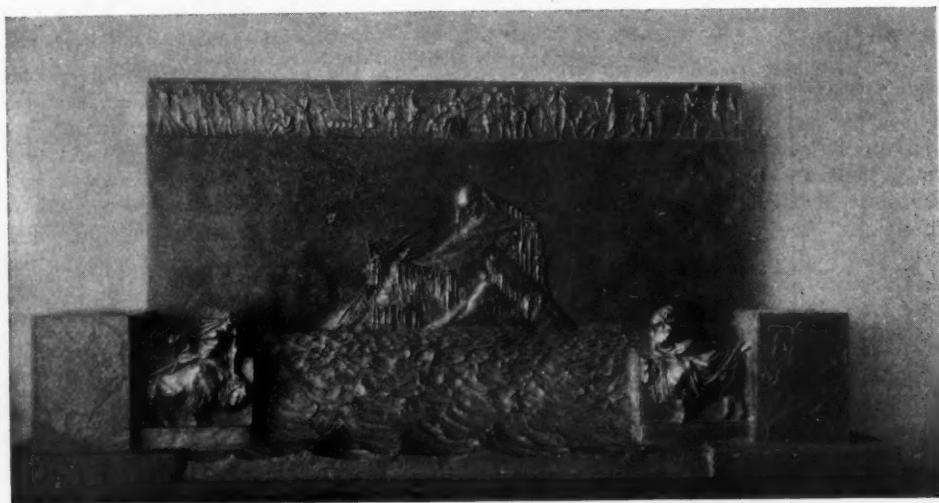
ent localities, was a specific source of grievance. Notwithstanding a high infant mortality and incredibly unsanitary living conditions, early marriages and large families increased the population of the country faster than its resources were developed: hence hunger and more misery. New land was opened up, but the relative supply of food-stuffs decreased. Russia's enormous production of wheat was due solely to large acreage and virgin soil; she knew but little of modern methods of intensive cultivation, and her land depreciated beyond conception. And this is not all. In order to stimulate prosperity and obtain foreign credit, Russia had to export her wheat. To obtain the necessary wheat she raised the taxes to such a level that the peasant had to sell his grain to pay his taxes, and then feed his family on what little he had left. In other words, his poverty often varied directly with the amount of his own sales and the "prosperity" of his country in the eyes of the world. No wonder that the peasant sought consolation in religion, whatever form it might assume!

The spasmodic efforts of the Government to relieve suffering were entirely inadequate, and the seething masses were held in check by force, through the most nefarious police system that the world has ever known. Deportations to Siberia became too frequent to command attention. Nor did the police methods improve as time went on. Anton Karlgren makes this succinct revelation: "Never before in the history of Russia had the brutal police power carried on a more horrible revelry than during the summer and autumn of 1906—only one form of punishment was known, even for relatively small offenses: capital punishment. An official document from the fall of 1906 records 1650 executions in Livonia alone." As a result of the number of death sentences, the life instinct was stifled; the people gave themselves up to feverish dreams, or took refuge in alcohol or suicide. Force ruled everywhere. That schools and libraries all over the Empire were closed at the slightest provocation is common knowledge. In 1913 a meeting in Moscow to discuss the sanitary condition of cities was forbidden. In the same year a worried priest expounded the dangers of education in general, which served only to increase crime, he said, while the Minister of Education, Kasso, according to a native publication, "carried on like a hippopotamus in a China shop." Scores of such examples could be given.

It is obvious that a social and political structure which is held together by artificial means collapses as soon as the mechanical pressure is removed. This seems to be the history of most Russian organizations, and helps to explain the final political crash. "The discipline in the Russian army," for example, "is essentially of an external nature, and once its bands are loosened no restraining elements avail. A condition of the severest discipline may be followed by the most unrestrained excesses." A similar state of affairs obtains in industry. Production is maintained, either literally or figuratively, by the whip: when this is taken away the laborer runs wild, much like the liberated American negro at the close of our Civil War. Now, when the age of the knout is gone forever in Russia, "labor discipline will not return for at least thirty years. We believe the Germans know this," says Allan Meyer, incidentally, "and we leave it to our readers to draw their own conclusions."

The chapter on Russian industry and transportation is an exposition of discouraging indifference, dishonesty, and lack of foresight. The Empire has raw material in abundance, but its exploitation has too often been left to novices or to foreign enterprise and capital. Again, many industrial improvements during the last thirty years have been introduced with such unnatural haste that they have proved wholly unsuitable to permanent Russian conditions. As an example of the more natural and beneficial economic influences from abroad, the discovery and development of the petroleum mines near Baku by the Swedish Nobel family may be mentioned.

A word about the former economic importance of intoxicating liquors in Russia. Since the Government received almost a billion rubles a year from the sale of spirits, it was constantly confronted with the dilemma of either moral or financial bank-



ICELAND—THE HERMIT OF THE ATLANTIC

A masterpiece in bronze by Einar Jónsson

For exhibition and sale at The Scandinavian Art Shop

728 Madison Avenue, New York

ruptcy. The greater the misery of the people, the greater the number of ruined nervous systems, the greater the demand for liquor, and the greater the financial stability of the State! What a foundation for a vast empire! "The Government's largest source of revenue—about 30 percent of all gross income—was lost when the monopoly [on alcohol] was abolished at the beginning of the war."

What is the testimony of the Swedish essayists in regard to the cause of the World War? Karlgren asserts dogmatically: "The question of responsibility for the War may be contested as much as you please; but one thing is certain: Russian public opinion did not want war." Nevertheless, "It was clear to the military authorities," declares Major Stalhane, "long before the war broke out, that the Russians exerted their utmost power to prepare for it, and if one will only take the trouble to read *Svenska krigsvetenskapsakademiens tidskrift* for 1913 concerning the magnitude of the preparations, one cannot help but sympathize with those who shut their eyes to realities and up to the last moment tried to deny by 'explanations' what was practically a matter of public knowledge." These two statements, which are by no means contradictory, speak plainly enough. It seems reasonable to suppose that the common people preferred peace, whereas the militaristic Government was deliberately preparing for all eventualities of war.

Of special interest to unprejudiced students of imperialism is the history of Russia's aggressive and persistent policies of territorial expansion. Naturally, the nearest neighbors suffered most. Influential Russians, during the nineteenth century, did not hesitate to state, for instance, that "the road to Constantinople goes through Vienna." The Russification of a small bordering nation like Finland, technically a part of the Empire, was pursued with ruthless vigor, and Finnish suffering became proverbial. Nine years ago even the democratic and sympathetic Duma was swept away by a wave of chauvinistic patriotism, pooling its interests with the conservatives, and entering publicly upon a policy of nationalism. "The nationalistic policies culminated in real orgies in the Duma, in the spring of 1910. Amid great enthusiasm the Duma at that

time accepted the Imperial Legislative Act, the fatal blow against Finland's constitutional rights, a decision which Purisjkevitj answered by his well-known 'Finis Finlandiae!'"

We can see in *The Remaking of Russia* that the present situation in eastern Europe is only the result of a long period of darkness and oppression, and that the Bolsheviks have but few new principles to offer. Their only claim to originality lies in their atrocious form of application of those principles. Agitations, revolts, and revolutions are nothing new in the Russian Empire. Nihilism is an old radical conception. Maxim Gorky taught a long time ago that social force must be fought by force, and the number of his converts among the younger element was legion. The expropriation of private and church property is also an old idea, and many other similar theories were formulated during the Revolution of 1905, after the military defeat by the Japanese.

Meanwhile the great war has ended, the Treaty of Peace has been signed, and nations like Finland and Poland have become recognized independent republics. The old Russian menace has been removed for all time, and nobody is happier at this turn of events than the Scandinavian neutrals. It is only to be hoped that the Russian peoples, under good and strong leadership, will come to their senses soon, and enjoy true liberty and democracy.

ADOLPH B. BENSON.

Brief Notes

Dr. Amandus Johnson, whose great two-volume work *The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware*, deals exhaustively with the period from 1638 to 1664, has now nearly completed a third volume which is to form a continuation of the others. It will be given to the printer this spring.

The Johan Ludvig Mowinkel Company, ship-owners of Bergen, has donated 80,000 kroner to the Geo-Physical Institute which was described in the last number of the *Review*. Several other large gifts, chiefly in the interests of seafaring men, bring the total donations of the company at the close of its last fiscal year up to 100,000 kroner.

Arne Garborg has hitherto remained practically unknown outside his own country, owing possibly to the fact that the *landsmaal*, in which his most characteristic works are written, has frightened translators. We are glad to know that Mrs. Mabel Johnson Leland, of Kenyon, Minnesota, has now rendered into English *Den burtkomne Faderen* and that it will soon be published in Boston. No better choice could have been made. We hope Mrs. Leland will continue the good work.

A Zorn brought the highest price among the etchings at the sale of the art collection of S. S. Rosenstramm at the American Art Galleries in New York recently. It was a small etching entitled "Evening," a delicate and perfect impression, and went to A. H. Hahlo & Company for \$3,900. At the same sale, one of Zorn's paintings, entitled "Water Pails," the picture of a young

girl carrying two large wooden buckets on a neck-yoke, was sold for \$7,000. Several Rembrandt etchings sold for prices in four figures, but none so high as that of the Zorn.

Among the public lectures arranged by the University of London we note three Scandinavian groups of seven lectures each, beginning respectively on February 10, February 11, and February 12, and continued weekly. The first group, by J. H. Helweg, was inaugurated with a lecture on "The Golden Age in Danish Literature;" the second, by Illit C. Gröndahl, with one on "Wergeland, Welhaven, and Collett;" the third, by Im. Björk-hagen, with one on "August Strindberg."

An article in *The Geographical Review* for October-November, by Charles Rabot of the Société de Géographie de Paris, on "The Norwegians in Spitsbergen" is an excellent antidote to the excessive stress that has been laid on British and Dutch efforts in the archipelago. M. Rabot, who bases his article on original documents collected by Arnold Raestad, comes to the conclusion that Norway's right to Spitzbergen is based on inheritance as well as possession. No other people, he says, can compare with the Norwegians in the amount and accuracy of their scientific work; their industrial interests far exceed those of other nations, and as for the shipping it is so entirely in their hands that if they were suddenly to withdraw from all maritime traffic there, other nations would have difficulty in even finding a safe passage without the aid of a Norwegian pilot.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation

For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples, by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information:—

Trustees: John Aspegren, New York; John G. Bergquist, New York; Maurice Francis Egan, Washington; John A. Gade, Reval; John D. Hage, New York; Charles S. Haight, New York; Hamilton Holt, New York; Edwin O. Holter, New York; William Hovgaard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; William Witherle Lawrence, Columbia University; Frederick Lynch, New York; H. Esk Moller, New York; Charles S. Peterson, Chicago; Christopher Ravn, New York; Charles J. Rhoads, Philadelphia; William H. Schofield, Harvard University; William H. Short, New York.

Officers: President, William H. Schofield; Vice-President, John D. Hage; Treasurer, H. Esk. Moller; Secretary, Henry Goddard Leach; Counsel, Henry E. Almberg; Auditors, David Elder & Co.

Foreign Advisory Committees: *Danish*—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; *Norwegian*—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman.

American Advisory Committees: *Chicago, Ill.*—Charles S. Peterson, Chairman; *Minneapolis, Minn.*—John Lind, chairman; *Madison, Wis.*—J. E. Olson, Secretary; *Jamestown, N. Y.*—Charles L. Eckman, Chairman.

Co-operating Bodies: *Sweden*—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Malmstorgsgatan 5, Stockholm, Svante Arrhenius, President; Karl G. Dernby, Secretary; *Denmark*—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, 18 Vestre Boulevard, H. P. Prior, President; N. L. Fellberg, Secretary.

Chapters of Associates: *Beloit, Wis.*; *Galesburg, Ill.*; *Rockford, Ill.*; *New York, N. Y.* H. E. Almberg, Chairman; Therese Holm, Secretary; Baroness Alma Dahlerup, Chairman Social Committee.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation:

At the annual meeting of the Trustees in New York, February 7, Mr. H. Esk Moller was elected a Trustee instead of Consul-General Georg Bech, who has been obliged to resign owing to his removal to London, although he is still active in the service of the Foundation. Mr. Esk Moller, who is a business man of wide experience, was elected treasurer to succeed Consul Bech. The following officers were re-elected: W. H. Schofield, president; John D. Hage, vice-president; Henry Goddard Leach, secretary; H. E. Almberg, counsel; David Elder & Company, auditors. The resignation of Consul-General Chr. Ravn, who has been a Trustee since the establishment of the Foundation, was accepted with much regret.

* * *

With the establishment of a Chapter Department at the headquarters of the Foundation in New York there is made available for our groups of Associates a source of helpful information in regard to plans for meetings, entertainments, literary programs and the like. Address all inquiries regarding the formation of new chapters to: Chapter Department, American-Scandinavian Foundation, 25 West 45th Street, New York City.

* * *

Mr. C. S. Peterson, of Chicago, spoke in behalf of the Foundation in Rockford, Illinois, on January 23d.

* * *

The New York Chapter:

A benefit concert for the young Swedish tenor, Harold Lindau, was given under the auspices of the New York Chapter of Associates at Hunter College, February 5. Mr. Lindau sang, besides some operatic selections, a group of Swedish songs by Wideen, Körling, and Petersson-Berger. There is but one opinion among all who are competent

to judge, namely that his voice by its power, range, and beauty is fitted for the greatest operatic roles, while his temperament, physique, and pleasing stage appearance add to the promise of a brilliant career.

* * *

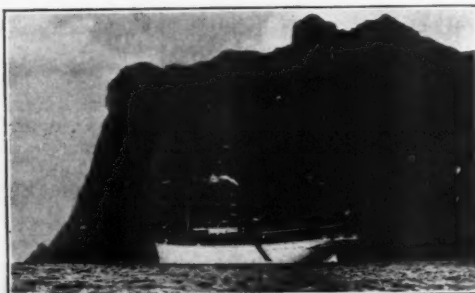
The Swedish-American Foundation:

The establishment of a Swedish Press and Information Bureau in New York was urged by Director Axel Robert Nordvall at the meeting of the Swedish-American Foundation (*Sverige-Amerikastiftelsen*) in Stockholm, January 21. He urged that the Foundation take up, one by one, the various tasks that present themselves and concentrate its efforts around one at a time. As the first of these tasks he mentioned the interchange of scholarships now actually in operation. As the next step, he proposed a bureau for disseminating correct information about Sweden in the United States, the necessity for which had been sorely felt during the war. He also spoke at length of the commercial possibilities in increased intercourse with the United States, laying especial stress on the need of a direct wireless service and on Sweden's role as an intermediary for the Russian trade.

Minister Ira Nelson Morris, who preceded Mr. Nordvall, gave a more informal address in which he spoke warmly of the human element, the personal contact, that does more than anything else to create the good will which alone can produce real international understanding. He had recently entertained in his home the students sent by the American-Scandinavian Foundation and found them enthusiastic for Sweden.

The meeting was presided over by Professor Svante Arrhenius. In his speech of welcome the president directed a few special words to the Crown Prince, who was present, expressing appreciation of the interest taken by His Royal Highness in the activities of the Foundation.

TOURS
AND
CRUISES



TICKETS
AND
RESERVATIONS

Norway - Sweden - Denmark

BATTLE FIELDS OF EUROPE

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

JAPAN AND CHINA

Itineraries and information for TRAVEL ANYWHERE, independent or in party

BENNETT'S TRAVEL BUREAU, Inc.

506 Fifth Avenue
BOSTON
Little Building

NEW YORK
CHICAGO
805 Westminster Bldg.
CABLE ADDRESS: DUNNISAW

Tel. Vanderbilt 5348
SAN FRANCISCO
Spreckels Building

Going to Bermuda?

EAGLES NEST HOTEL

HAMILTON, BERMUDA

Opened January 1st, 1920, under Management of

HENRY MALGREN

Proprietor of the Famous Scandinavian
"HENRY'S RESTAURANT," New York

and

Formerly of

J. ALBERT JOHNSON

"CAFE de la BOURSE," Boston, Mass.

The hotel is located on the highest point of the island and the ground attached covers six acres, consisting of park, flower garden, vegetable garden, tennis court and golf links.

"A cozy retreat, an ideal place for rest and vacation."

"HOSPITALITY, COURTESY and COMFORT to our GUESTS" will be our principles

RATES: AMERICAN PLAN, \$40.00 per week and up

For Bookings or Information write:

HENRY MALGREN, 69 W. 36th St., New York, or

EAGLES NEST HOTEL, Hamilton, Bermuda

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

WASHINGTON NOTES

News and Comment on Export and Trade Conditions Between America and the Scandinavian Countries

BIG DROP IN SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN TRADE

As a direct result of the virtually prohibitive rates of exchange prevailing between the Scandinavian countries and the United States, there is at present a tremendous slump in the sales of practically all commodities in Scandinavia by American firms. Official export statistics have not yet been brought up to a late enough date to reflect the actual situation, but there is every reason to believe that in the near future we shall see the smallest export totals published for our trade with Scandinavia that have been in print for many a year. Remedies for this situation are being worked out in individual cases by various means of barter and credit, but in the main it is expected that only time or some very radical action can bring about a material change.

GERMANS BREAK FAITH WITH NORWAY AND DENMARK

A recent report arrived in Washington giving in some detail a very grave situation which has arisen in Norway and Denmark because of the refusal of numerous German exporters to make deliveries on orders placed many months ago at the contract prices. The statement is made that the Germans have gone so far as to threaten a governmental export tax on these goods, payable by the purchaser, which in each instance would equal the difference in exchange on the transaction against the Germans. Norwegian and Danish merchants are not, of course, taking this treatment without protest, and numerous suits are now pending, not only to enforce delivery of goods, but also to collect damages for losses caused by non-delivery. In many instances the Scandinavian buyers made their purchases on ironclad contracts and then in turn resold the goods immediately to other buyers. The present situation is therefore very embarrassing for the buyers.

RESUMPTION OF OIL CAKE TRADE

The first practical evidence of any resumption of the oil cake trade between this country and Denmark is found in the loading, recently of the Danish steamer *Svanhild* at Galveston, Texas, with a full cargo of oil cake for Denmark. Prior to the war a flourishing trade in this commodity existed between our southern ports and Denmark, and it is expected that from now on the movement of cake will continue with increased celerity.

WIRELESS CONNECTION WITH SWEDEN PROBABLE

Dispatches arriving from Stockholm contain the very gratifying information that the Swedish Government is to request an appropriation of approximately \$2,500,000 from the Riksdag for the erection of a powerful wireless plant that will give her ample wireless communication facilities with the world in general, and with the United States in particular. It is reported that details of the plan have already been taken up with officials of this country, and it is understood that plans are ready for the regular receipt and dispatch of messages between the two countries once the plant is in operation.

SHAKE-UP IN U. S. FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE IMMINENT

According to present indications, there will be a curtailment of the comprehensive program which has been worked out by Government foreign trade authorities for the coming year. This curtailment appears probable by reason of the fact that the Congressional Committee which passed upon the appropriations for this work cut the appropriation from something like \$1,500,000 to less than \$500,000 for the coming year. Just what this will mean to governmental assistance in export trade is difficult to state, but it is certain to bring about substantial reductions in the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which has been forging ahead with such success in the past two years.

DEPRESSION IN SWEDISH IRON INDUSTRY

The quarterly report of the Association of Swedish Ironmasters indicates that the general depression, which was so great during the year 1918, is increasing instead of diminishing. Between June and October, 1919, two more furnaces ceased work, making a total of 81 furnaces idle out of the entire number of 181.

SAVINGS IN NORWEGIAN BANKS INCREASING

According to a recent report covering the condition of 165 Norwegian banks on June 30, 1919, deposits in savings banks are increasing. The statement shows that during the first six months of 1919 80,000,000 kroner were deposited in such institutions. At the same time, the report states, sales of foreign exchange began to decline. In November, 1919, the sales of foreign exchange in Norway amounted to 22,410,575 kroner, a decrease of \$1,608,000 over the preceding month.

MINING COMPANY INCREASES STOCK

A/S Sydvaranger, a Norwegian firm engaged in mining iron ore at Sydvaranger, is increasing the amount of its preferred stock to 11,500,000 kroner. The firm has recently taken up a loan of 10,000,000 kroner.

TRANSFORMING MUNITIONS FACTORY

The Military Committee of the Norwegian Storting is in favor of transforming the munitions factory at Kongsberg from the manufacture of arms and munitions for the Government to the production of similar goods for civilian use as well. Estimates have been submitted involving the different installations necessary to make the change, and on the basis of these the new production could be commenced with an initial outlay of \$131,320.

NO SOVIET TRADE FOR SCANDINAVIA

Press dispatches contain the information that the Scandinavian States have refused to sanction trade with Soviet Russia until the Soviet's indebtedness to Scandinavian nations has been paid or satisfactory guarantees of its payment made. Should there be an international financial conference at Geneva as planned, this question will occupy considerable attention, and its settlement is recognized as being of primary importance.

(Continued on page 313)

American Transmarine Co., Inc.

PARK ROW BUILDING, NEW YORK

International Merchants Importers—Exporters

Branch Office, SAN FRANCISCO, Rialto Building

AFFILIATED ESTABLISHMENTS

FINLAND: HELSINGFORS

RUSSIA: PETROGRAD

JAVA: BATAVIA

ARGENTINA: BUENOS AIRES

CUBA: { HABANA
SANTIAGO DE CUBA

BRAZIL: { RIO DE JANEIRO
SAO PAULO
SANTOS

CHILE: { VALPARAISO
SANTIAGO DE CHILE
COQUIMBO

LONDON: { EVELYN HOUSE
FINSBURY PAVE-
MENT, E.C. 2

THE TRANSMARINE COMPANY, Ltd.
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

(Continued from page 309)

NORWEGIAN LIVING COST STILL HIGH

With the most recent reports available showing a substantially inflated scale of prices of the necessities of life, and with no contradicting evidence at hand, it is noted that the cost of living in Norway is still very high. The latest figures issued, covering a period between July, 1914, and June, 1919, and taking into consideration the prices of all living necessities, food, clothing, fuel, etc., show that during that period there has been an increase of 175 per cent in living costs. The only evidence of a fall in price noted thus far was in July, 1919, when Norwegian salt pork fell a few points; American pork, however, noted a corresponding increase in price at the same time.

GERMAN GOODS COMING INTO SCANDINAVIAN MARKETS

Present indications are that the trade of Germany is experiencing a healthy boom especially in the Scandinavian markets. Recent reports state that 150,000 motor cars have recently been sold to Scandinavian buyers by German factories at prices between 20,000 and 40,000 marks. Other commodities that are coming on the market in large quantities are bleaching powder, clay, bricks, potash, and china. It is reported that additional ferries are now being placed in operation for the shipment of these goods across the Baltic.

EXPORTER FINDS NORWEGIAN WAREHOUSES FULL

Christopher F. Norader of Chicago, who recently returned from a business trip through Norway, is quoted as saying that Norwegian warehouses are literally bulging with American goods. Mr.

Norader finds that the present exchange situation is putting a most effective damper on many lines of trade, and much business is being held in abeyance. He expressed the further opinion that many Norwegian warehouses are well filled with American goods that are merely awaiting shipment to Germany and Russia.

NEW SWEDISH FAUCET INVENTED

A rather unique and practical invention is reported to have been made by Mr. Gustaf Wedholm, of a water faucet which requires no packing of any kind. Reports state that the faucet has been patented in 17 different countries and that production has already been commenced at the Aktiebolaget Plankran in Hagalund, near Stockholm. At present the factory is only turning out 200 of these faucets per day, but proposed additions will make it possible to turn out something like 100,000 per year. The European trade press has greeted the new invention with real enthusiasm.

INDUSTRIAL FAIR AT GÖTEBORG

The next Swedish Industries Fair will be held at Göteborg from July 5 to 11, 1920, according to a recent official announcement. At the last fair, 1,057 exhibitors participated as against 544 in 1918, and the turnover was 20,000,000 kronor as compared with 25,000,000 kronor in 1918. The reduction in turnover is attributed to the fact that the Skåne Fair was being held at Malmö simultaneously with the fair at Göteborg. There are rumors afloat to the effect that the two functions will be consolidated and Göteborg made the permanent location for the one big event.

CHARLES R. FLANDREAU.

JOSEF F. A. COMSTEDT

Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A.

QUALITYSERVICE**HIGHEST GRADE**

CRUCIBLE AND ELECTRIC STEELS

HIGH-SPEED TOOL :: CARBON TOOL
CHROME VANADIUM :: CHROME NICKEL
VANADIUM :: NICKEL :: CHROME

ANY OTHER COMBINATION OF
ALLOY STEEL TO SPECIFICATION

Telegraphic Address:
MATCHSTROM—NEW YORK

Telephones—Beekman { 4470
3769

Stromborg Export & Import Co., Inc.

Tribune Building, NEW YORK



Swedish
**Safety
Matches**

Sole
Distributors
for



ASSOCIATED SWEDISH MATCH FACTORIES
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

EXPORT

CHEMICALS

IMPORT

Prompt Shipments from Well-Balanced
Stocks in Four Large Distributing
Centers

BROOKLYN CHICAGO
CLEVELAND NEW ORLEANS



HIGHEST QUALITY CHAIN AND ANVILS

General Offices
Woolworth Building, NEW YORK CITY
FEDERAL TOOL AND ALLOY
STEEL CORPORATION

THOMAS TOWNE,
1st Vice-President and General Manager
Successors to
SWEDISH IRON AND STEEL CORPORATION

BOLINDERS OIL ENGINES

5 H.P. to 500 H.P.
In single units

41,000 H.P. in service in
the United States of America

650,000 H.P. in service
throughout the world

Factory capacity:—70,000 H. P. annually

BOLINDERS COMPANY
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

Norwegian American Line

*For Freight and Passenger Rates
Apply to*

Norwegian America Line Agency Inc.

8-10 Bridge Street, NEW YORK

Telephone:
Bowling Green 5370

Benham & Boyesen

Ship Brokers

STEAMSHIP
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS

Telephone: 8790 Bowling Green

S. O. STRAY & CO. INC.

**Steamship Agents
and Ship Brokers**

11 Broadway, New York

Branch Offices
BUENOS AIRES
309 Cangallo

RIO de JANEIRO
91 Rua Candelaria

Head Office

S. O. STRAY & CO.

Christianssand S, Norway
SHIPOWNERS AND BROKERS

SHIPPING NOTES

RENEWAL OF SWEDISH SHIPPING ACTIVITY

A modern merchant fleet totaling 275,000 tons is reported to be the ultimate of a program recently inaugurated by Aktiebolaget Transatlantic. The report states that this firm has ordered eight new motor ships of 9400 gross tons each from the Göta Shipyard and a tanker of 7300 tons. Four steamers of 8000 tons are also reported to have been ordered by A. B. Transatlantic from Lindholmen Shipyard. Older vessels purchased during the war and before are being disposed of at attractive prices and their places being filled with newer and more modern boats.

DENMARK BUILDS WORLD'S LARGEST MOTORSHIP

What is said to be the largest motorship ever built has recently been launched in Copenhagen. The ship in question is the *Afrika*, the first of a fleet of motorships being built for the East Asiatic Company, Ltd., at the yards of Burmeister & Wain in Copenhagen. The *Afrika* has a capacity of 18,000 deadweight tons; will consume something like 18 tons of oil every twenty-four hours she is at sea, and will accommodate twenty passengers. The *Afrika* is equipped with two six-cylinder engines, each developing 2,250 horsepower, or a total horsepower of 4,500. Her speed is estimated at about 11½ knots. The fleet of which the *Afrika* is the initial ship will ply between Scandinavian ports and Japan through the Panama Canal and return via the Suez Canal.

GÖTEBORG HARBOR CUSTOMS

Göteborg Harbor had a prosperous year in 1919. The Custom House collected dues to the sum of 1,682,191 kronor, against 551,850 kronor in 1918.

TO VENEZUELA

A direct trans-Atlantic line has been established from Sweden to Colombia, Venezuela, and the West Indies, by the Hugo Persson Shipping Company and the Landskrona Company. They dispose of twelve first-class vessels from 1,000 to 3,200 tons. The starting point is Malmö, which thus gets its first trans-Atlantic line.

MALMÖ AVIATION SCHOOL

It is reported that the Swedish aviator, John Johnson, has purchased three German aeroplanes, with which to start an aviation school at Malmö, with flights to Lund and an air traffic by hydroplane across the Sound to Copenhagen.

THE RIVER OBI

Primitive methods of barter are displacing exchange of credit and currency in many parts of the world. A Swedish company has recently investigated the possibilities of commodity exchange with the River Obi district in Siberia, and reports great hope for the exchange of household appliances, tools, and agricultural machines in return for cereals, dairy products, and hides. Ships should sail in August and return early in October.

The
**Transatlantic Steamship
Company**
LTD.

REGULAR LINES OF STEAMERS FROM

Sweden, Norway and Denmark to South Africa, Australia (via
Durban)

Australia (via Suez), the Sunda Islands, the
Persian Gulf, Senegambia, North America

From Australia and Sunda Islands to Sweden, Norway and
Denmark

From South Africa to Australia

From India to North America

From North America to Sweden

For further particulars please apply to

**REDERIAKTIEBOLAGET TRANSATLANTIC
GOTHENBURG**

TELEGRAMS: NIKE, GOTHENBURG